ALT RESOURCES LIMITED

ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX: ARS 6 August 2019

SHEPHERDS BUSH INTERCEPTS BROAD GOLD ZONES
MT IDA GOLD PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **First stage RC program delivers shallow 80 metre gold intercept**
- **Broad zones of gold mineralisation intercepted at Shepherds Bush and Spotted Dog**
- **Intercepts of massive and semi massive sulphides**
- **Significant intercepts include;**
  - **80m @ 1.49g/t Au from 8 metres**
  - **21m @ 1.92g/t Au from 36 metres**
  - **25m @ 1.1g/t Au from surface**
  - **12m @ 1.93g/t Au from 12 metres**
  - **9m @ 1.56g/t Au from 40 metres**

Alt Resources Ltd **(ASX: ARS**, Alt or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an exploration update from completion of 18 RC drillholes at the Shepherd's Bush and Spotted Dog prospects at Mt Ida South.

Figure 1: Challenge Drilling at Shepherds Bush Mt Ida Gold Project

The Company recently completed ~5,500 metres of RC drilling at the Mt Ida Gold Project across several prospects, announcing the Tim's Find results in July 2019[1].

[1] fhttps://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Tim's-Find-Intercepts-further-High-Grade-Goldat-Mt-Ida-Gold-Project-1948022.pd

As part of the recent program the Company drilled ten RC holes at the Shepherd's Bush prospect and seven RC holes at the Spotted Dog prospect. Historical exploration undertaken at Shepherds Bush by previous operators was recently reviewed by the Company with the results of that review announced to the market in February of this year[2]. Alt's recent ten hole RC program reported here has confirmed the historical results intercepting broad zones of low-level gold in a series of ultramafic and mafic schists with sulphidic shales and cherts. Drillhole **SBRC006, which returned 80 metres at 1.49g/t Au** (Figure 2), indicates significant potential, and with the hole ending in low-grade gold mineralisation in massive sulphides selected samples have been sent for base metal assaying.

All ten RC drillholes at Shepherds Bush intercepted gold mineralisation to varying degrees across a 400 metre strike length thus extending the historical mineralised zone by 200 metres to the north (Figure 4). All significant results are included in Table 1.

Alt CEO James Anderson commented *"We are very encouraged by the wide zones of mineralisation intersected at Shepherds Bush with the level of hematite alteration, brecciation and silicification along strike suggesting more significant gold mineralisation may be present in the area. Quite possibly we may be on the edge of larger gold system. Shepherds Bush will now be prioritised as a significant exploration target to fast track exploration and is considered by the Company to have potential to add resource ounces quickly"*

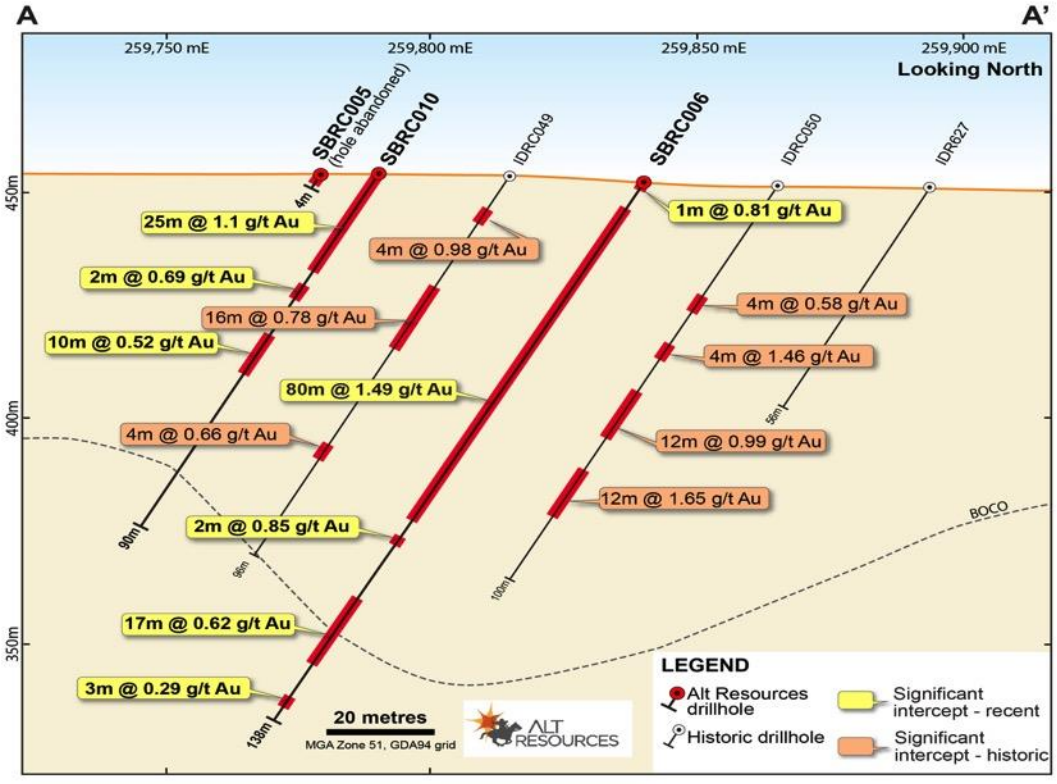

Figure 2: Section AA Shepherds Bush with historical and recent RC drillhole Au intercepts

Both the Shepherds Bush and the Spotted Dog Prospects are topographically dominated by a ridge of outcropping chert and ironstone, with zones of brecciation, silicification and quartz veining along the strike

[2] https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Announcement-Historical-Gold-Intercepts-Identified-at-Shepherds-Bush.pdf

of this unit. Recent drilling into fresh rock suggests the ironstone is a weathered sequence of sulphidic shale and massive sulphides interbedded with a chert of either sedimentary or hydrothermal/exhalative origin.

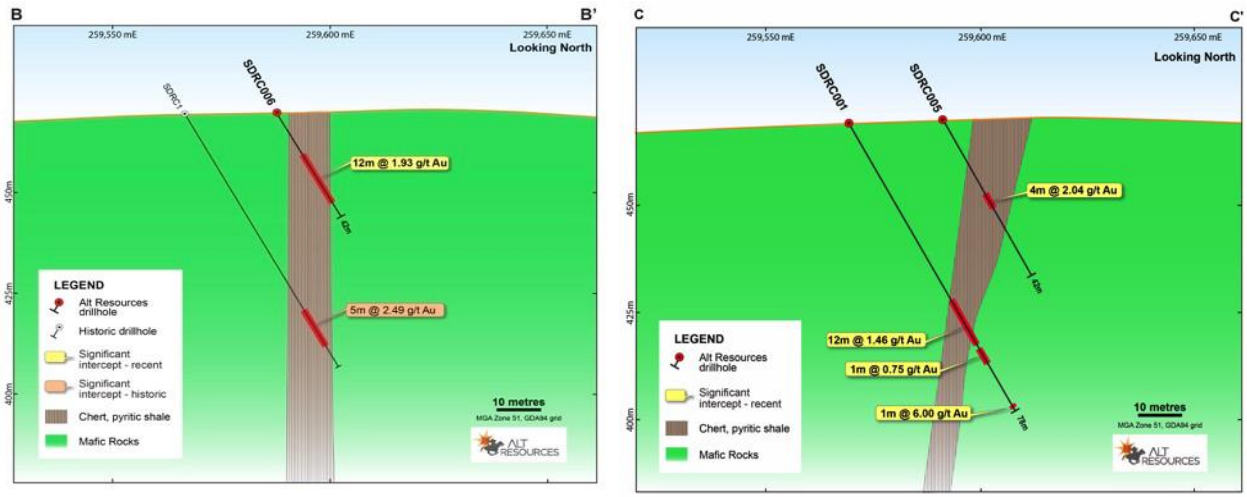

Figure 3: Spotted Dog intersections Sections BB - CC

At the Spotted Dog North prospect the Company drilled 7 RC holes following up an historical drillhole intercept of **5m @ 2.49 g/t Au.** The small RC program produced encouraging results with intersections shown in Figure 3 Sections AA-BB and the location of the drillholes and sections is seen in Figure 5.

Mineralisation at Spotted Dog, in a vertical to sub vertical structure appears to have a higher tenor but is locally patchy, while drilled mineralisation at Shepherds Bush displays very wide zones of gold as seen in drilhole SBRC006.

Shepherds Bush is along strike to the south of Spotted Dog as seen in Figure 7. The prospect area sits on the east side of a significant fold, likely the eastern limb of the regionally significant Kurrajong Anticline and early stage interpretation of project scale geological mapping and existing magnetic survey data indicate complex faulting and folding sequences at Shepherds Bush (Figures 6, 7 and 8).

Logging of the Shepherds Bush drillholes indicates the gold mineralisation does not have a clear lithological preference suggesting a structurally controlled permeability may define the gold location. Drilling at Shepherds Bush proved reasonably difficult with strong water flow in silicified hard rock. Semi-massive sulphides and massive iron oxides were intersected in several of the holes and the Company has selectively sampled several drillholes for base metals and is awaiting the assay results.

To develop a more robust interpretation of the Shepherds Bush prospect the Company plans to undertake comprehensive surface geological mapping, Heli-EM and a high resolution ground based or drone magnetic survey to try and better understand the geological constraints prior to planning and implementing further drilling programs.

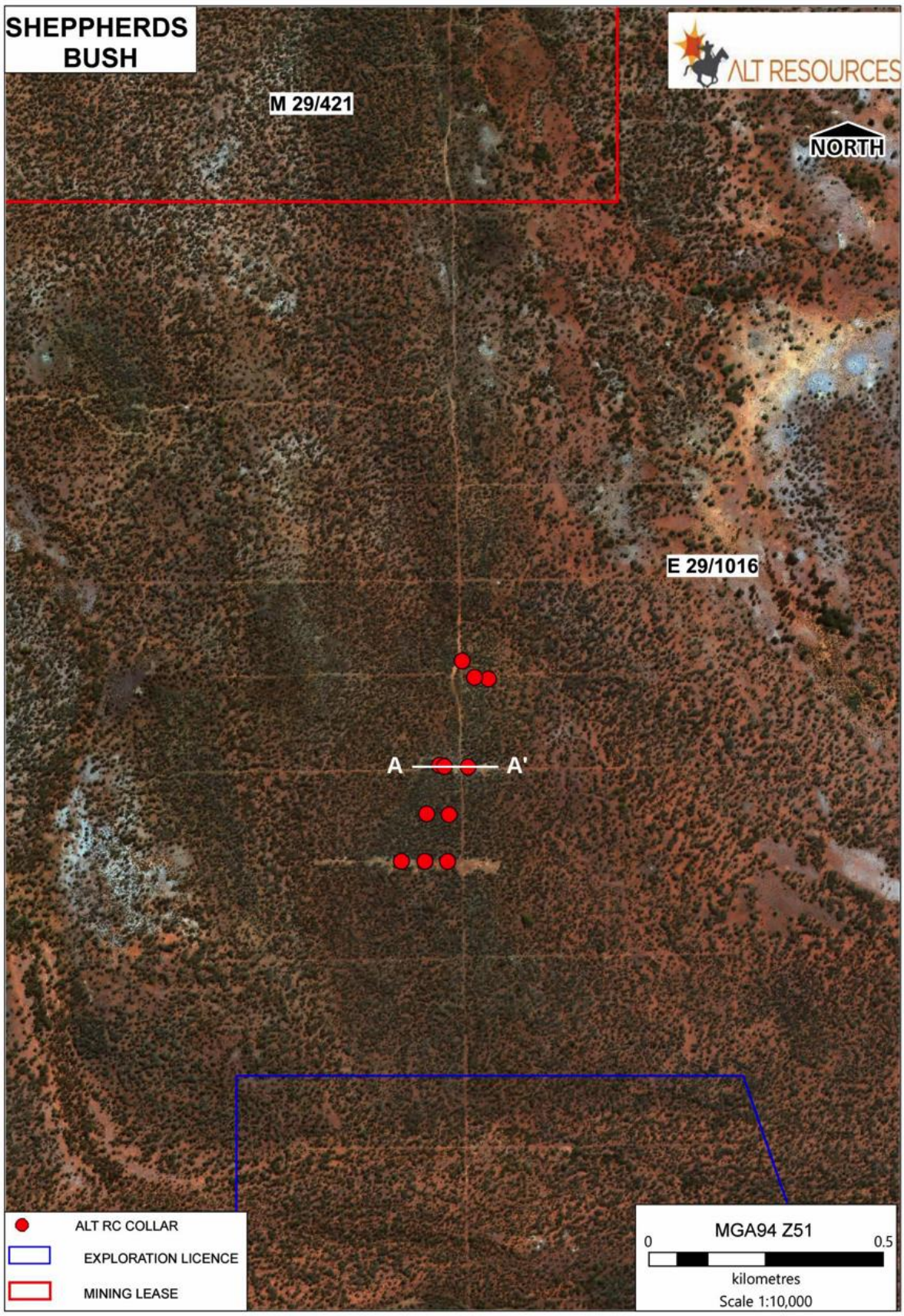

Figure 4: Plan view Shepherds Bus prospect 2019 RC drillholes with Section AA

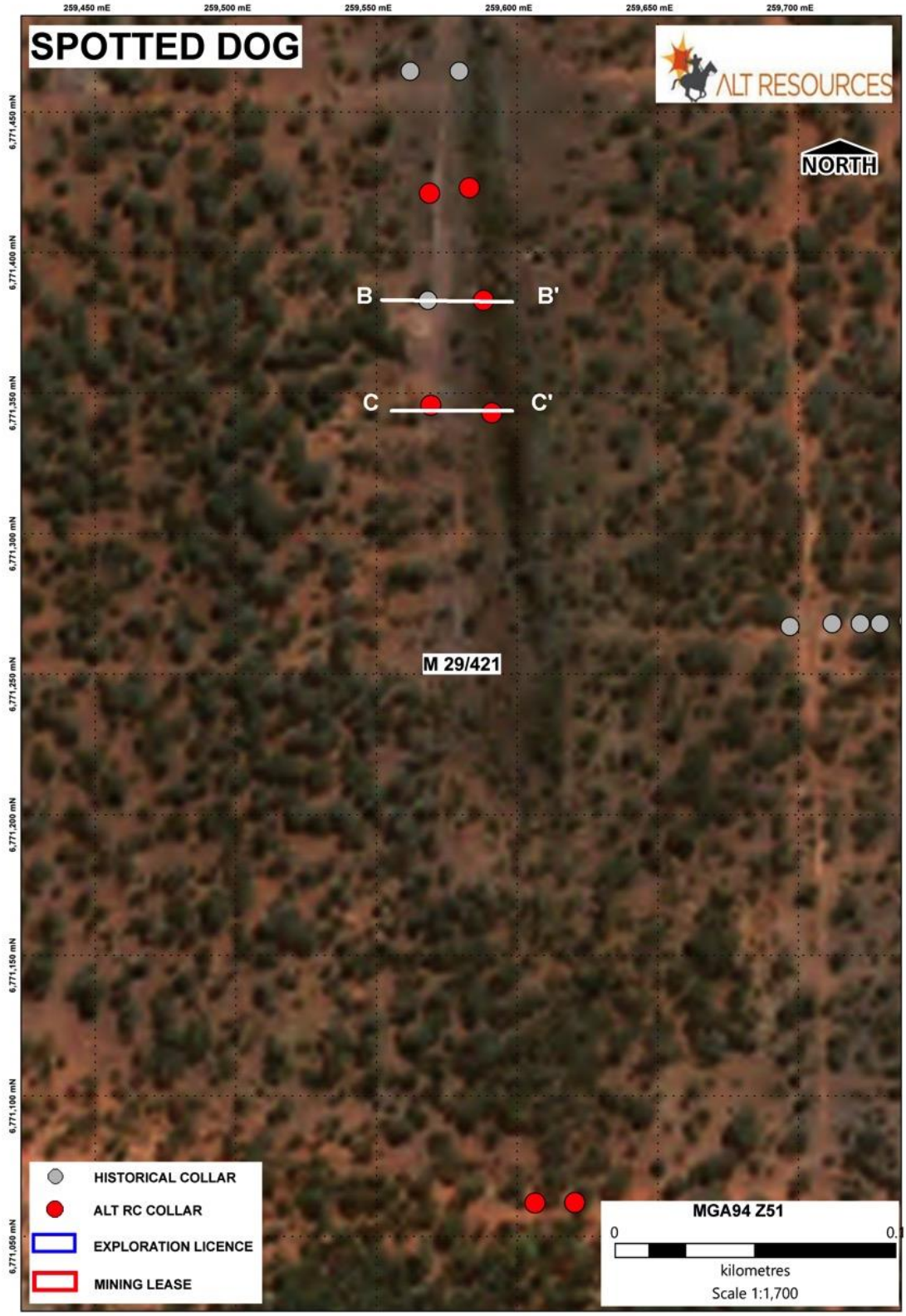

Figure 5: Plan view Spotted Dog prospect 2019 RC drillholes with Sections BB-CC

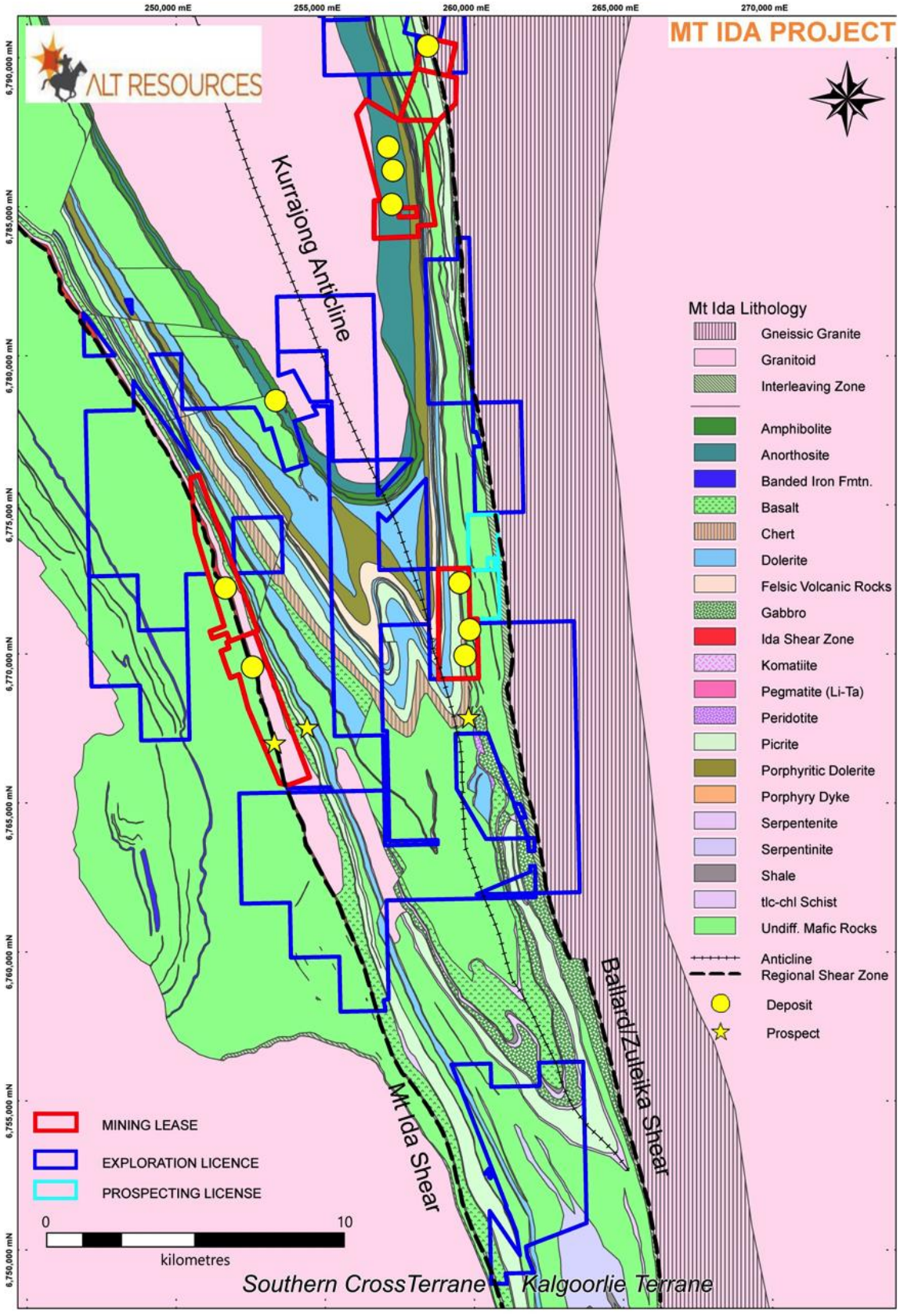

Figure 6: Mt Ida regional geological interpretation

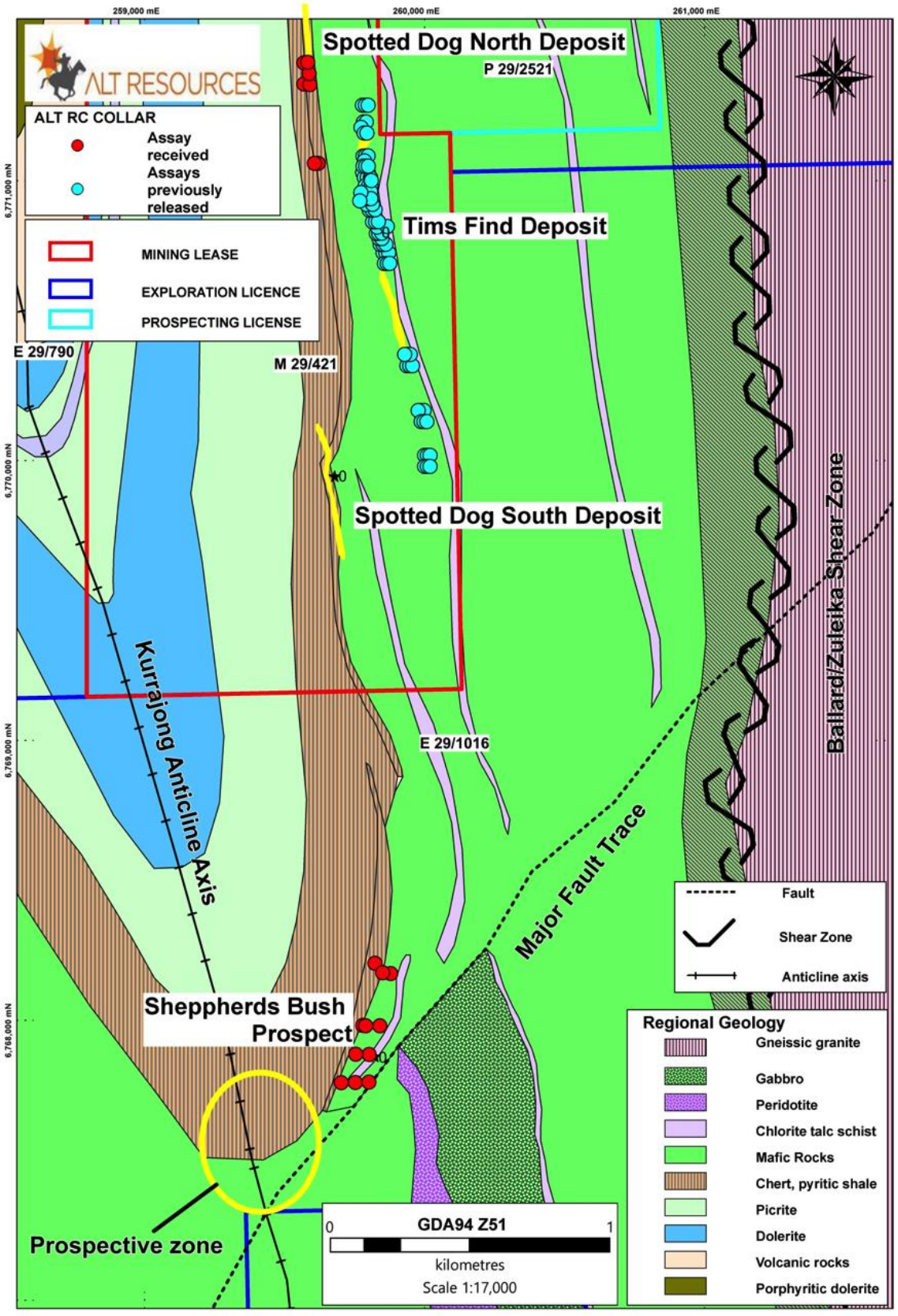

Figure 7: Shepherds Bush geological interpretation

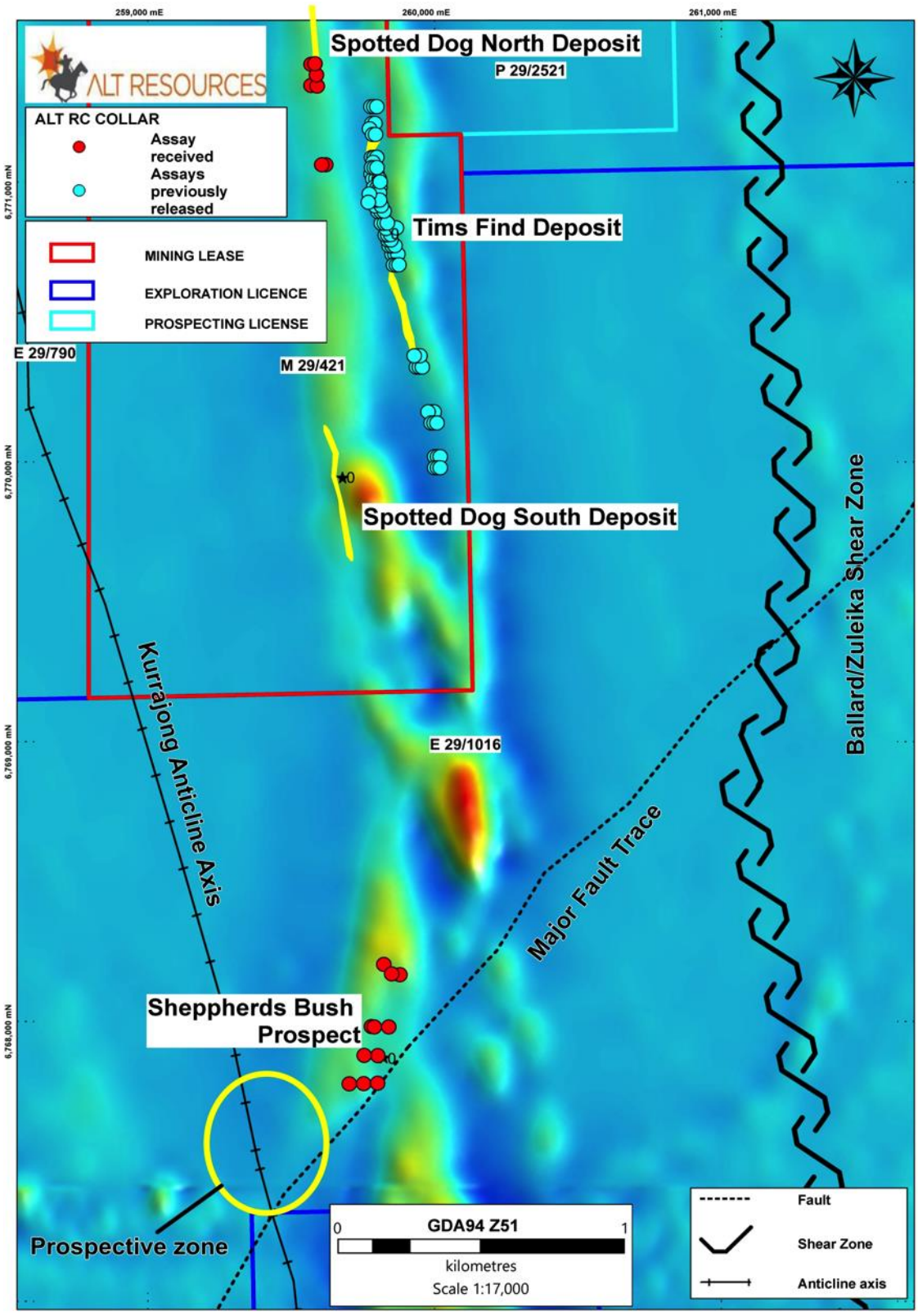

Figure 8: 1VD RTP magnetic survey data Mt Ida South Shepherds Bush project area

Mt Ida South – Regional Geology

The Mt Ida South Project area hosts the Tim's Find, Shepherds Bush and the Spotted Dog project areas and is located approximately 90 kilometres west of Leonora. The exploration target is gold mineralisation associated with subsidiary structures adjacent to the Ballard and Mt Ida Shears within the Kurrajong Anticline. The Mt Ida South Project is located within the Mt Ida Greenstone Belt on the Kurrajong anticline directly south of the Copperfield granite (Figure 8).

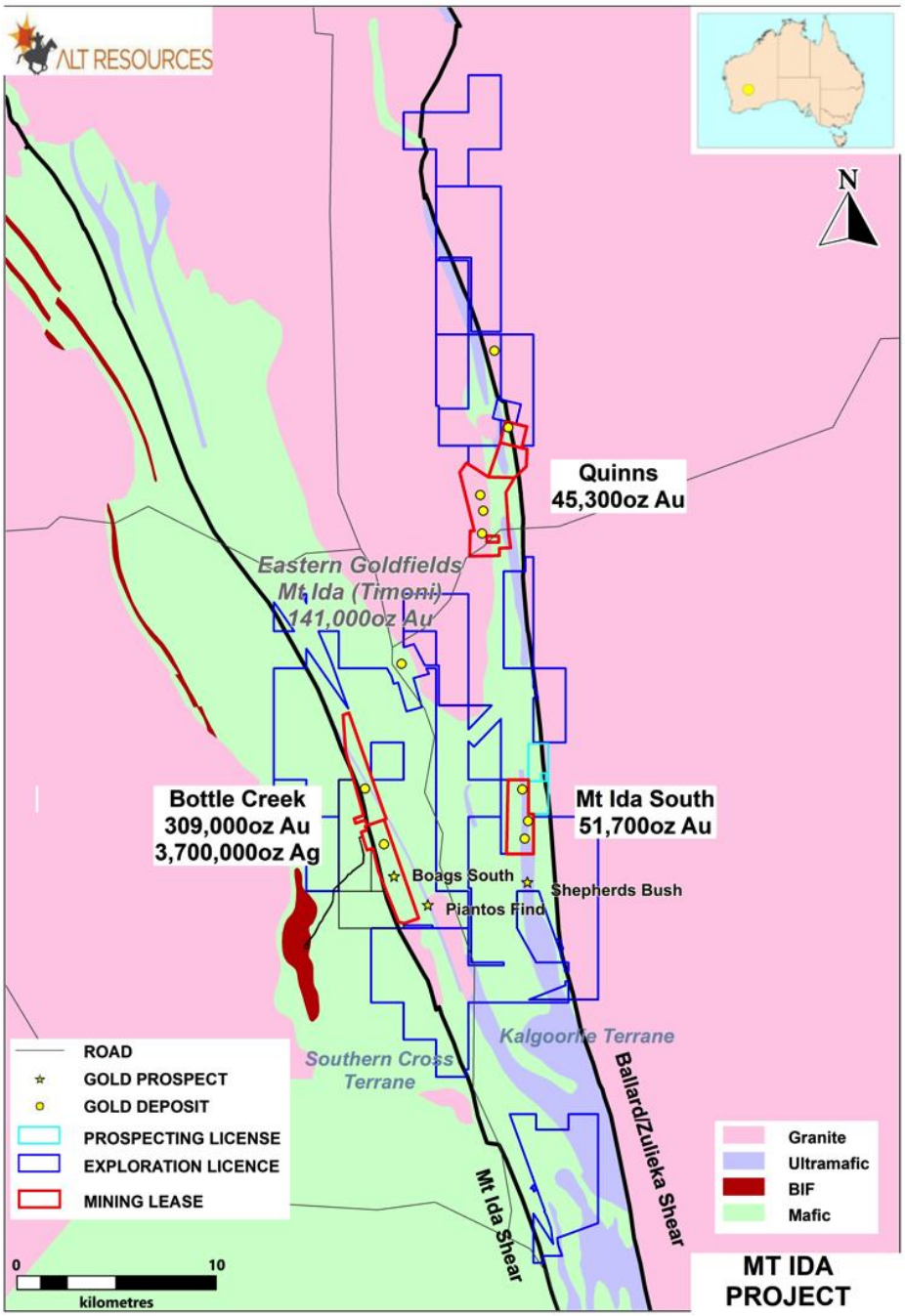

Figure 9: Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Gold Projects with Shepherds Bush prospect

The Company's project tenements are largely confined to the Eastern Goldfields Granite Greenstone Terrane (EGGGT) immediately east of the Ida Shear which forms the boundary with the Southern Cross Granite Greenstone Terrane (SCGGT) to the west. In the interpretation of seismic traverse BMR91EGF01, completed in 1991, this fault is a planar 30° east-dipping, crustal-scale structure coincident with crustal thickening of more than a kilometre (Drummond et al., 1993; Goleby et al., 1993; Swager et al., 1997).

Stratigraphic relationships of the southern Mount Ida greenstone belt indicate that the ultramafic- bearing eastern portion of the belt is part of the EGGGT, and that the basalts and cherts of the western portion are part of the SCGGT (e.g. Wyche, 1999). The Mount Ida greenstone belt has two segments. The eastern segment contains mafic to ultramafic volcanic and intrusive rocks, and is part of the Eastern Goldfields Granite Greenstone Terrane. The western segment is dominated by a thick sequence of tholeiitic basalt with common BIF units, typical of the Southern Cross Granite Greenstone Terrane (Wyche, 1999). The Ida Shear, as defined farther south, is interpreted to continue north-northwesterly through these greenstones.

The Mt Ida South project geology is dominated by the folded mafic and ultramafic sequence within the fold nose of the Kurrajong anticline between the Mt Ida Shear (west) and the Ballard Shear to the east. Parts of the tenements cover the Ballard Shear at the contact of the greenstone sequence and the granite gneiss to the east. The most prospective area for gold mineralisation within the Mt Ida South project occurs either along or within 2 kilometres to the immediate west of this major structure. Within the central area of the tenements the geology is dominated by the folded and structurally thickened Walter Williams komatiite unit. Gold mineralisation is associated with shear zones within the komatiite unit as well as along the contact with the mafic (basalts) rock units.

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About Alt Resources

Alt Resources is an Australian based mineral exploration company that aims to become a gold producer by exploiting historical and new gold prospects across quality assets and to build value for shareholders. The Company's portfolio of assets includes the greater Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Gold Projects located in the Mt Ida gold belt of Western Australia and the Paupong IRG Au-Cu-Ag mineral system in the Lachlan Orogen NSW.

Alt Resources, having acquired the Mt Ida and Bottle Creek Gold Projects with historical and under-explored tenements in the Mt Ida Gold Belt, aims to consolidate the historical resources, mines and new gold targets identified within the region. Potential at Mt Ida exists for a centralised production facility to service multiple mines and to grow the Mt Ida Gold Belt project to be a sustainable and profitable mining operation.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration and exploration potential is based on work compiled under the supervision of Mr Todd Axford, a Competent Person and member of the AusIMM. Mr Axford is the Principal Geologist for GEKO-Co Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Axford consents to the inclusion in this report of the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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Table 1: Significant Intercepts Shepherds Bush and Spotted Dog prospects

Hole ID	m from	m to	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Hole Type	Easting*	Northing	RL	Dip	Azi*	Total Depth
Shepherds Bush with 0.3 Au g/t cut off											
SBRC001	0	3	3	0.46	RC	259703	6767777	445	-60	270	75
and	36	57	21	1.92							
and	65	65	2	0.45							
SBRC002	89	95	6	1.00	RC	259753	6767778	444	-60	270	135
and	98	99	1	0.56							
and	105	106	1	0.43							
and	109	112	3	1.06							
SBRC003	17	18	1	0.31	RC	259801	6767779	444	-60	270	183
and	21	22	1	0.38							
and	24	26	2	0.74							
and	31	32	1	0.33							
and	68	74	6	0.42							
and	81	94	13	0.57							
and	99	105	6	0.92							
and	164	165	1	1.14							
SBRC004	0	12	12	0.47	RC	259879	6768167	447	-60	270	105
and	24	26	2	0.73							
and	31	32	1	0.63							
and	35	37	2	0.68							
and	51	52	1	0.74							
and	99	105	6	0.53							
SBRC005	3	4	2	0.305	RC	259779	6767982	451	-60	270	4
SBRC006	0	1	1	0.81	RC	259840	6767980	447	-60	270	138
and	7	87	80	1.49							
and	91	93	2	0.85							
and	107	124	17	0.62							
and	132	135	3	0.29							
SBRC007	5	6	1	0.41	RC	259802	6767878	446	-60	270	132
and	10	12	2	0.73							
and	19	20	1	0.49							
and	23	25	2	0.61							
and	43	51	8	0.67							
and	57	61	4	0.75							
and	94	95	1	1.23							
and	101	102	1	0.67							
and	106	107	1	0.41							
SBRC008	0	1	1	0.45	RC	259754	6767879	448	-60	270	114
and	15	23	8	0.33							
and	28	30	2	0.33							
and	63	71	8	1.03							
SBRC009	34	36	2	0.56	RC	259823	6768204	448	-60	280	84
SBRC010	0	25	25	1.10	RC	259790	6767980	470	-60	270	90
and	30	32	2	0.69							
and	41	51	10	0.52							
SBRC011	0	11	11	0.54	RC	259850	6768170	470	-60	270	84
and	38	54	16	0.58							
and	66	68	1	0.55							
Spotted Dog with 0.6 g/t Au cut off											
SDRC001	48	60	12	1.46	RC	259569	6771346	466	-60	90	78
and	64	65	1	0.75							
and	76	77	1	5.99							
SDRC002	2	3	1	1.99	RC	259569	6771421	466	-60	90	54
and	40	49	9	1.56							

SDRC003	no significant intervals				RC	259620	6771062	451	-60	90	36
SDRC004	no significant intervals				RC	259606	6771062	451	-60	90	66
SDRC005	20	24	4	2.04	RC	259591	6771343	466	-60	90	42
SDRC006	12	24	12	1.93	RC	259588	6771383	466	-60	90	30
SDRC007	6	8	2	1.47	RC	259583	6771423	466	-60	90	24
and	13	16	3	0.21							

** Coordinates reported as MGA94 Zone 51, and Azimuith is True North*

References:

Drummond et al., 1993. Constraints on Archaean crustal composition and structure provided by deep seismic sounding in the Yilgarn Block.

Goleby et al., 1993. Archaean crustal structure from seismic reflection profiling, Eastern Goldfields, Western Australia.

Swager et al., 1997. Crustal structure of granite–greenstone terranes in the Eastern Goldfields, Yilgarn Craton, as revealed byseismic reflection profiling.

Wyche, 1999. Central Yilgarn (Southern Cross) project Geological Survey of Western Australia. Annual Review 1998-99

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drill chips were collected directly from a cone splitter on the drilling rig and automatically fed into pre-numbered calico bags. All sample intervals are 1m, and the sample weight averages 1.8kg. The splitter and cyclone is cleaned and levelled at the beginning of every hole and cleaned at regular intervals (minimum of 2 rods or 12m) during drilling. Observations of sample size and quality are made whilst logging. • A combination of Certified reference materials, coarse blanks and duplicates are included in the sample stream at a rate of 9 in 200. No umpire assays have been undertaken to date. • The entire sample collected from the rig splitter is pulverised at the laboratory to 75 micron before a 30g charge is taken for analysis. Mineralisation (Au) is determined qualitatively using a 30 g fire assay, and atomic absorption spectroscopy technique with reportable ranges between 0.01 and 100 ppm
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Industry standard RC drilling techniques have been undertaken using a face sampling hammer and cone splitter. The drill rig used is a KWL350 (RC) with on-board 1100 CFM/350 PSI air system complemented with 2400 CFM/ 850 PSI auxiliary air. Rig is set up to drill 143mm diameter holes.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• A qualitative assessment of sample quality, and moisture content is made whilst drilling. The collected sample is then weighed at the laboratory. • Field crew are at the rig during drilling and communicate any potential issues immediately to allow the drill crew to rectify. • Average sample sizes are smaller in the mineralised zones, for samples above the 0.5g/t cut off average weight is 1.5kg, compared to 1.8kg average for all samples. This may be a result of the ore bearing talc chlorite

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		schist generating more fines, or it may be a density difference. At this stage no specific investigation has been undertaken to assess this. Assay data compares favourably with historic drilling in the same area.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All holes have been geologically logged on geological intervals with recording of lithology, grain size, alteration, mineralisation, veining, structure, oxidation state, colour and geotechnical data noted and stored in the database. All holes were logged to a level of detail sufficient to support future mineral resource estimation, scoping studies, and metallurgical investigations. • Veins and mineralisation are logged as a qualitative estimate of percentage, all other variables are logged qualitatively. All holes have had the chip trays photographed, and these photos stored in a database. • All holes have been logged over their entire length (100%) including any mineralised intersections.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• RC chips were split in a cone splitter on the rig. The standard practice employed is to drill dry and for reported drilling all samples recorded were classed as dry or occasionally damp. The sample is dropped on metre intervals from the cyclone through a cone splitter for sampling. • The sample preparation technique is judged appropriate for the sample type and mineralisation style being tested. • The cyclone and cone splitter is regularly cleaned to prevent contamination. • Field duplicates are taken and to date show excellent correlation and repeatability, suggesting the samples are representative of in situ material. Further work such as twinning holes with diamond drilling has not been undertaken. • The sample size is judged appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled, and the repeatability of the field duplicates supports this.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.Ba, Mo*	• Assays are completed by ALS Kalgoorlie where the delivered sample is pulverised to -75µm, and then a 30g subsample analysed by AAS fire assay technique. Analyses were for Au only with a detection limit of 0.01 ppm. • Samples are collected whilst drilling and grouped in labelled polyweave bags, which are cable tied closed then transported by Alt personnel directly to the laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Certified reference materials were inserted into the sample series at set intervals. Every 200 samples drilled includes 3 blank samples, 2 duplicate samples and 6 certified reference standards. No umpire assays have been undertaken to date. To date an acceptable level of precision and accuracy have been observed.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by 2 Alt Resources geologists. Further verification can be inferred from historical results in adjacent holes. • No holes have been twinned to date. • All geological, sampling, and spatial data that is generated and captured in the field is immediately entered into a field notebook on standard Excel templates. These templates are then validated each night in Micromine. This information is then sent to a database manager for further validation. If corrections need to be made they are corrected the following day by the person responsible for generating the data. Once complete and validated the data is then compiled in database server. • No adjustment of assay data is required
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Prior to drilling holes were located with handheld GPS and reference to the position of historic hole collars, the spacing along section is measured, and the drill line orientation is confirmed with compass. Once drilling is completed collars are resurveyed using an RTK DGPS system. The expected accuracy is 0.15m in three dimensions. • The drill rig is orientated via compass and clinometer at surface and once drilling is complete downhole surveyed with a north seeking gyroscope at 30m intervals. Shallow holes have not been down hole surveyed. • The grid system used is MGA94 Zone 51 • The topographic control is judged as adequate and of high quality.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Alt Resources holes are spaced at approximately 10m, along drill lines that are ~40m apart along section, which infill the historical drilling to a combined approximately 10 x 20m pattern in the central area. Along strike north & south, where historic spacing was ~10 x 80m Alt has completed some infill, in these areas combined spacing is either 10 x 20m or 10 x 40m. • Data spacing within mineralised zones is judge as adequate to establish and support a Mineral Resource in the future.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• No sampling compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The true widths of intercepts are expected to be 65-75% less than the reported widths depending on both the orientation (dip) of both the mineralised zone, and drill hole. Holes are drilled near perpendicular to strike and no significant bias is expected due to azimuth. • The interpreted mineralised zone trends approximately towards 340 degrees, and dips steeply (>70^{o}) to the west. Drilling inclined holes at -60 degrees will introduce a slight bias to true widths but not to sample assay results.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Alt Resources keeps all samples within its custody, and within its lease boundaries until delivery to the laboratory for assay. Samples are typically collected while drilling to minimise possible contamination, and ensure unbroken sample chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external reviews of the sampling techniques have yet been undertaken. Internal reviews and audits are ongoing with each sample submission being analysed and reported on to ensure issues are quickly noted and rectified.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The information in this release relates to the Mt Ida South Project, tenement M29/421 which is 100% owned by Alt Resources. Previous owner holds a 1.5% NSR gold production royalty on the tenement. • There are no existing Native Title Agreements over any of the current tenements, and no valid registered or determined claims affect the tenements. However, the area is overseen by the Goldfields Land & Sea Council who may express an interest in the future. • The tenure listed in Appendix 1 is in good standing with the West Australian Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• No work completed by other parties is presented in this announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposits and nearby prospects are located in the Archaean Yilgarn Greenstone Belt of WA, more specifically within the northern portion of the Mount Ida Greenstone Belt, forming the eastern limb of the regional south plunging Copperfield Anticline. The geology comprises Archaean mafic to ultramafic lithologies bounded by granitic intrusions, and the region has been metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies. • A major shear zone, interpreted to be the Zuleika Shear, intersects the eastern part of the project area. • Much of the project area is covered by colluvial and alluvial deposits, with thickness ranging from <1m to tens of metres. • Gold mineralisation in the area is associated with quartz veining +/- sulphides within sheared ultramafic and mafic units; along the Zuleika Shear, gold is often found in quartz/pyrite lodes which are typically enveloped by tremolite schist, within intensely sheared amphibolites.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Detail of, and assay results from, all holes for which assays have been received and validated are presented in tabular form in the report.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• In generating reported intercepts a lower cut-off of 0.5g/t Au was applied, internal dilution of up to 2m can be included, no top cutting of grades has been applied. • Where reported intercepts include narrower zones of higher grade these narrow intervals have also been reported. • No metal equivalent values were used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The mineralised shear appears to be sub vertical and as such the -60 degree hole dip will result in true widths being ~65-75% of the down hole intercept.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in the body of the report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All results >0.5g/t have been reported in the intercept table. Holes that did not generate mineralised intercepts are also noted.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• At this stage no other substantive exploration data is reported. Alt has previously publicly announced Resources established by previous owners on the project https://www.altresources.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/ARS_ASX_Mt-Ida-Acquisition-16Jan18-Final.pdf
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Alt Resources is awaiting final assays from the remaining 60 holes, these will be validated and reviewed in relation to the reported results and historic work in the area prior to planning the next steps.